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THE LABOR MARKET REPORT TENNESSEE

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR

C. WARREN NEEL, COMMISSIONER

DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 1986

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TENNESSEE'S UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE SYSTEM

Unemployment Insurance was established in 1935 to help alleviate the hardships resulting from loss of wages for the unemployed and to maintain the purchasing power of the unemployed, thus cushioning the shock of unemployment to the community and to the national economy.

All premiums paid by Tennessee employers go into the Tennessee Unemployment Trust Fund. Employer premiums finance the Trust Fund in its entirety, and these funds are used solely to pay unemployment benefits.

The Trust Fund was greatly affected by the recession in the early 1980's. Benefits jumped from an average of $10 million a month in 1978 to a peak of $30 million a month in 1982. Revenue did not increase accordingly. From 1980 through 1982, total benefits paid out were $313 million more than the premiums received.

Tennessee had to borrow $60.2 million from the Federal government to pay benefits during the first and second quarters of 1983. An improvement in the economy and comprehensive legislation in 1982 and 1983 that cut benefits and raised premiums enabled Tennessee to repay its loan by June 30, 1983. The Trust Fund balance rose steadily and was $327 million by June 30, 1985. The rate of growth has slackened since then and was $414.3 million on September 30, 1986.

There has been concern about the balance between benefits and premiums in Tennessee's unemployment insurance program and concern that the Trust Fund could not weather another recession. Tennessee's average weekly benefit amount (WBA) and Tennessee's maximum weekly benefit amount (MBA) are at present second lowest among the states, while Tennessee's average premium rate paid by employers is seventh lowest. In regard to the Tennessee Trust Fund, most authorities would agree that the solvency level is currently between $600 million and $700 million, almost twice the present level.

The 1986 General Assembly passed two resolutions to study the Unemployment Insurance Program which are now underway. The Department study group as well as other

outside interests have addressed the legislative panel. More meetings are scheduled between now and the legislative session in January.

The four major areas identified as potentially needing attention are: the percentages of lost wages that are replaced by Unemployment Insurance benefits; the level of the maximum benefit amount; the level at which the Trust Fund is considered solvent and the trigger levels that determine which premium table is being used; and the wage base on which premiums are paid.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXPERIENCE RATING

In Tennessee, the average tax rate for unemployment insurance has been reduced to 1.6 percent of taxable wages for 1986. The maximum amount of each employee's salary/wage that is subject to unemployment insurance tax is $7,000.

New employers pay the standard rate of contributions, 2.7 percent, for about three years, until a track record of employment and unemployment is established. Although all contributions collected are pooled into a single fund for disbursement, a separate bookkeeping account known as the "experience rating record" is maintained for each employer. All contributions paid over the lifetime of the firm are credited to this account. Benefits paid to former employees are charged on a prorated basis using the firm's share of wages paid to those workers during their base periods. The difference between the credits and charges to the account is known as the "reserve balance" and may be either positive or negative. The reserve balance alone is not an adequate standard on which to allocate contribution rates, as a large firm with a high positive balance may in fact have a poorer record of contributions versus charges than a smaller firm with a smaller balance. In order to place all employers on an equal footing with respect to firm size, the reserve balance is divided by the employer's average taxable wages for the last three years in order to obtain the "reserve ratio". Eligible employers are assigned one of 24 tax rates based on the reserve ratio. A reduced rate of as little as 0.15 percent is assigned to employers with high positive reserve ratios while firms with high negative ratios face tax rates which may well exceed the standard rate, up to a maximum of 10.0 percent of taxable wages.

Risk of unemployment varies largely among industries. While government, finance, insurance, and real estate tend to operate in an atmosphere of relative employment stability, frequent spells of unemployment are a fact of life in the construction and mining industries, and higher contribution rates are a real business cost. Many firms, though assessed at the the maximum contribution rate of 10.0 percent, will perpetually have negative reserve balances. Benefit payments beyond those covered by the maximum tax rate must be socialized among all employers contributing to the trust fund. Socialized costs, those which are unable to be charged to a specific employer account, also include: payments to employees of a firm no longer in business with a depleted reserve account, and those benefits for which an employer is excused from the charges under non-charging provisions of the law.

There are firms at the minimum tax rate that may never have had a benefit charge, but recognizing that the unemployment insurance system insures against the risk of unemployment, plus the need for all firms to share in some of the socialized costs, the minimum tax rate is set at 0.15 percent rather zero percent.

The system of experience rating serves to allocate benefits costs based on risk, to encourage stable employment, and to provide a direct incentive to employers to help protect the unemployment insurance system against unjustified and fraudulent claims.

EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATE FOR UI STATE-BY-STATE COMPARISONS

The table to the right reports the latest estimates by State Employment Security Agencies (SESA) of their expected average tax rates for employer "contributions" to their Unemployment Insurance (UI) Trust Fund. It contains estimates for calendar years 1985 and 1986 and, for comparative purposes, actual rates for 1984. The "taxable" column for each year shows the average percent that taxes are of wages at or below the tax base. The "total" column for each year shows the artificial tax rate described below.

The following definitions of terms will help in understanding the table:

Tax Base, usually called "taxable wage base," is the maximum amount of each employee's salary/wage that is subject to the UI tax. Federal law requires the tax to be levied on all earnings of insured workers up to $7,000, but most states have enacted larger tax bases.

Average Employer Contribution Rates, Taxable refers to the average tax rate that is levied against the tax-base portion of an employee's earnings.

Average Employer Contribution Rates, Total refers to the average tax rate that would apply if the tax were levied against total payroll. This artificial tax rate permits comparison of tax impact-- "taxing effort"--among states with different taxable wage bases.

AVERAGE EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION RATES, BY STATE, CALENDAR YEARS 1984-1986

STATE	TAX BASE $7,000 EXCEPT AS SHOWN	1986 ESTIMATED		1985 ESTIMATED		1984 ACTUAL	
		TAXABLE	TOTAL	TAXABLE	TOTAL	TAXABLE	TOTAL
TOTAL	$7,000	2.7	1.1	3.1	1.2	3.38	1.34
Alabama	$8,000 (1/83)	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.3	2.39	1.26
Alaska	$21,800 (1/86)	2.3	1.6	2.4	1.4	2.54	1.53
Arizona		1.6	0.5	1.8	0.6	1.84	0.66
Arkansas	$7,500 (1/83)	2.4	1.2	2.7	1.3	3.80	1.90
California		3.6	0.8	3.2	1.2	3.10	1.20
Colorado	$8,000 (1/84)	2.2	0.9	2.7	1.2	2.73	1.21
Connecticut	$7,100 (1/83)	2.2	0.7	2.7	1.0	2.63	0.95
Delaware	$8,250 (1/86)	3.6	1.4	3.2	1.2	3.20	1.20
Dist. of Columbia	$8,000 (1/83)	3.1	1.0	3.2	1.0	3.30	1.00
Florida		0.9	0.4	1.2	0.5	1.34	0.61
Georgia	$7,500 (1/86)	1.6	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.66	0.70
Hawaii	$15,600 (1/86)	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.91	1.34
Idaho	$13,600 (1/86)	3.0	2.1	3.0	2.0	3.45	2.36
Illinois	$8,500 (1/85)	4.1	1.6	4.2	1.7	4.60	1.82
Indiana		1.5	0.6	2.6	1.0	2.77	1.09
Iowa	$17,000 (1/86)	3.3	1.9	3.3	1.8	3.38	1.87
Kansas	$8,000 (1/84)	2.5	1.2	2.7	1.3	2.56	1.15
Kentucky	$8,000 (1/82)	3.2	1.3	3.4	1.3	3.90	1.80
Louisiana		4.0	1.6	3.9	1.6	4.70	1.70
Maine		2.6	1.1	3.2	1.5	3.70	1.70
Maryland		3.0	0.9	3.3	1.0	3.74	1.03
Massachusetts		2.0	0.8	2.4	1.0	2.95	1.22
Michigan	$9,500 (1/86)	5.5	2.0	5.9	2.3	5.42	2.12
Minnesota	$10,700 (1/86)	2.5	1.2	2.6	1.2	2.73	1.30
Mississippi		1.9	0.7	3.1	1.2	2.87	1.17
Missouri	$8,000 (1/85)	2.4	1.0	2.5	0.9	2.60	1.00
Montana	$12,200 (1/86)	3.2	1.9	3.2	1.9	3.01	1.56
Nebraska		1.7	0.7	1.6	0.7	1.90	0.80
Nevada	$11,400 (1/86)	1.8	1.0	2.3	1.3	2.80	1.67
New Hampshire		1.1	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.57	0.70
New Jersey	$10,700 (1/86)	3.2	1.4	3.4	1.5	3.17	1.45
New Mexico	$10,300 (1/86)	2.0	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.07	1.16
New York		3.3	1.1	3.3	1.1	3.25	1.14
North Carolina	$9,200 (1/86)	1.9	0.9	2.5	1.4	2.55	1.27
North Dakota	$10,800 (1/86)	2.9	1.8	3.2	1.8	3.60	2.06
Ohio	$8,000 (1/84)	3.7	1.2	3.9	1.3	4.20	1.72
Oklahoma	$8,900 (1/86)	2.2	1.1	2.2	0.9	2.70	0.90
Oregon	$14,000 (1/86)	3.1	1.9	3.1	1.9	3.11	1.94
Pennsylvania	$8,000 (1/84)	4.7	1.9	5.0	2.1	5.31	2.27
Puerto Rico		5.4	3.4	5.4	3.4	2.95	2.95
Rhode Island	$11,000 (1/86)	3.8	2.1	4.1	2.3	4.10	2.30
South Carolina		2.1	0.9	2.1	1.0	2.11	0.98
South Dakota		1.3	0.6	1.4	0.7	1.70	0.80
TENNESSEE		1.6	0.7	2.1	0.9	3.23	1.43
Texas		2.0	0.7	2.0	0.7	2.70	0.80
Utah	$12,600 (1/86)	2.1	1.1	2.6	1.4	3.15	1.97
Vermont	$8,000 (1/83)	4.1	2.0	4.3	2.1	3.40	1.70
Virginia		1.3	0.5	1.9	0.7	2.50	1.10
Virgin Islands	$14,500 (1/86)	2.7	2.0	4.2	3.2	3.30	1.95
Washington	$11,500 (1/86)	4.1	2.1	4.1	2.0	3.30	1.90
West Virginia	$8,000 (1/82)	4.5	1.9	4.5	1.9	4.52	1.98
Wisconsin	$10,500 (1/86)	4.9	2.6	4.7	2.2	4.63	2.28
Wyoming	$9,900 (1/86)	3.2	1.6	3.5	1.7	4.03	2.03

Note: State Estimated and Actual Rates were furnished by State Employment Security Agencies.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Unemployment Insurance Service.

TENNESSEE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

	September 1985				Revised August 1986				Preliminary September 1986			
	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemploy.	Rate
U. S. 1/	115,850,000	107,867,000	7,984,000	6.9	119,471,000	111,515,000	7,955,000	6.7	118,244,000	110,229,000	8,015,000	6.8
TENNESSEE 2/	2,274,000	2,109,800	164,200	7.2	2,314,400	2,142,400	172,000	7.4	2,322,900	2,161,300	161,600	7.0
MSAs												
CHATTANOOGA	205,100	191,600	13,500	6.6	202,200	189,400	12,800	6.3	203,500	191,000	12,500	6.1
JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT, AND BRISTOL	213,300	198,300	14,000	6.6	213,000	198,700	14,300	6.7	213,400	200,000	13,400	6.3
KNOXVILLE	270,800	253,400	17,400	6.4	274,500	255,500	19,000	6.9	277,900	259,600	18,300	6.6
MEMPHIS	424,700	398,900	25,800	6.1	430,900	403,300	27,600	6.4	430,800	404,100	26,700	6.2
NASHVILLE	491,000	470,100	20,900	4.3	497,400	473,600	23,800	4.8	500,900	477,900	23,000	7.0

1/ Error range for these estimates is plus or minus 0.2 percentage points.
2/ Error range for these estimates cannot be computed.

SEASONAL DECREASE IN THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Tennessee's unemployment rate dropped four-tenths of a percentage point last month to 7.0 percent, the lowest since May 1980, as the number of people working soared to an all-time high. The September unemployment rate was just two-tenths of a percentage point above the national rate of 6.8 percent.

The unemployment rate declined in 75 counties, remained the same in one, and increased in just 19 counties. Williamson County again reported the state's lowest unemployment rate at 2.6 percent, down from 2.8 percent in August. The highest rate was in Pickett County at 21.8 percent. Fifteen counties had unemployment rates of less than 6 percent in September.

Nonagricultural employment increased 22,600 over the month to 1,965,900. Record employment levels in the manufacture of transportation equipment, in wholesale trade, in services, and among insurance carriers were reported. Local government increased by 16,700 due to the reopening of schools.

Manufacturing production workers in Tennessee worked an average of 41 hours a week, earned and average hourly wage of $8.59, and were paid an average weekly salary of $352.19 during September 1986. The average hourly earnings decreased by 4 cents over the month but increased by 26 cents over the year.

The Consumer Price Index (all urban consumers) increased from 328.6 in August to 330.2 in September.

STATEWIDE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	September 1985	August 1986	September 1986	Net Change Sept. 1985 - Sept. 1986	Net Change August 1986 - Sept. 1986
TOTAL	1588.1	1643.1	1590.3	+2.2	+47.2
Manufacturing	490.0	489.8	489.8	-0.2	+0.0
Durable Goods	330.4	329.2	330.4	+1.0	+1.2
Lumber & Wood Products	16.9	17.1	17.0	+0.1	-0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	24.1	25.1	25.1	+1.0	+0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	14.5	13.8	14.0	-0.5	+0.2
Primary Metal Industries	12.5	12.0	12.0	-0.5	+0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	36.4	36.3	36.4	+0.0	+0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	38.4	38.3	38.4	+0.0	+0.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	37.8	37.8	38.0	+0.2	+0.2
Transportation Equipment	11.5	12.4	11.7	+0.2	-0.7
Instruments & Related Products	9.4	9.3	9.3	-0.1	+0.0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.2	10.3	10.4	+0.2	+0.1
Nondurable Goods	159.6	160.6	159.4	-0.2	-1.2
Food & Kindred Products	34.8	34.2	34.0	-0.8	-0.2
Meat Products	9.1	8.9	8.8	-0.3	-0.1
Dairy Products	3.2	3.3	3.3	+0.1	+0.0
Tobacco Manufactures	1.8	2.0	2.0	+0.2	+0.0
Textile Mill Products	12.0	12.0	12.1	+0.1	+0.1
Knitting Mills	10.9	10.9	10.9	+0.0	+0.0
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.1	2.1	2.2	+0.1	+0.1
Apparel Products	63.0	63.8	63.4	+0.4	-0.4
Paper & Allied Products	18.8	18.9	18.9	+0.1	+0.0
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Indus.	24.8	25.0	25.1	+0.3	+0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	20.1	19.5	19.4	-0.7	-0.1
Petroleum Refining & Related Indus.	0.8	0.8	0.8	+0.0	+0.0
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics	10.4	10.5	10.6	+0.2	+0.1
Leather & Leather Products	10.1	10.1	10.0	-0.1	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	1099.1	1153.3	1100.5	+1.4	-52.8
Mining	7.6	8.9	8.6	+1.0	-0.3
Construction	82.0	80.2	80.6	-1.4	+0.4
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	92.3	92.8	92.0	-0.3	-0.8
Trade	448.7	473.0	473.7	+25.0	+0.7
Wholesale Trade	117.0	124.9	125.8	+8.8	+0.9
Wholesale Durable Goods	66.0	69.2	69.8	+3.8	+0.6
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	51.1	55.7	55.9	+4.8	+0.2
Retail Trade	331.6	348.1	347.9	+16.3	-0.2
Bldg. Materials & Garden Supp.	12.1	13.8	13.5	+1.4	-0.3
Retail General Merchandise	46.1	48.7	49.0	+2.9	+0.3
Food Stores	59.1	59.1	60.0	+0.9	+0.9
Automotive Dlrs. & Serv. Stations	39.0	40.0	40.0	+1.0	+0.0
Apparel & Accessory Stores	17.9	18.1	17.9	+0.0	-0.2
Furn. & Home Furnishings	11.3	11.8	11.8	+0.5	+0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	108.3	115.3	115.0	+6.7	-0.3
Miscellaneous Retail	36.7	40.3	40.7	+4.0	+0.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	90.1	92.2	91.5	+1.0	-0.7
Banking	27.2	27.2	26.8	-0.4	-0.4
Insurance Carriers	21.9	22.6	22.5	+0.6	-0.1
Services	385.3	398.6	402.5	+17.2	+3.9
Hotels & other lodging	27.1	27.2	26.0	-1.1	-1.2
Personal Services	24.1	26.6	27.3	+3.2	+0.7
Business Services	69.5	72.4	72.2	+2.7	-0.2
Health Services	119.6	132.4	133.5	+13.9	+1.1
Hospitals	61.3	69.7	70.6	+9.3	+0.9
Government	308.4	301.4	321.0	+11.6	+19.6
Federal	60.3	61.6	62.8	+2.5	+1.2
State & Local	248.1	239.8	258.2	+10.1	+18.4
State	68.8	69.2	70.9	+2.1	+1.7
Local	179.3	170.6	187.3	+8.0	+16.7

*Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

July 1, 1986 through September 30, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	60,589	30,440	13,575	6,676
Testing	2,773	1,992	734	285
Placed in Training	2,819	1,473	1,724	151
Nonagricultural Placement	26,639	12,174	7,883	1,642
Counseling	1,145	525	412	365

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

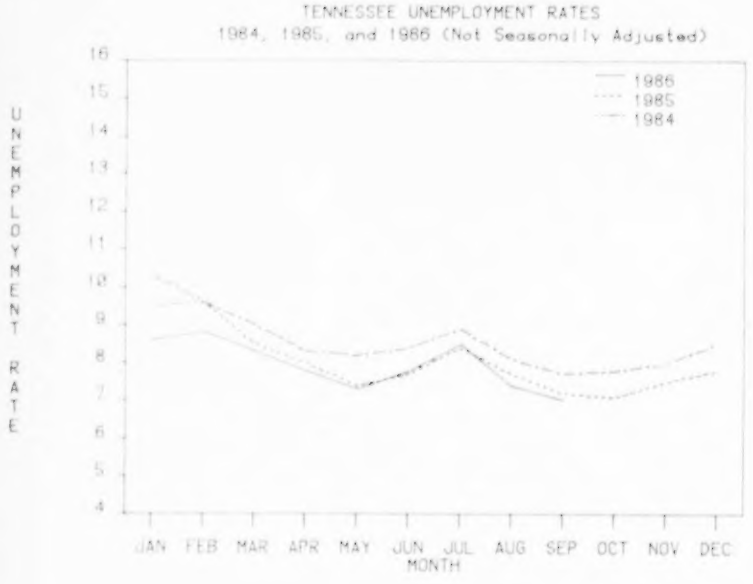
	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
All Manufacturing	343.20	352.28	352.19	41.2	41.4	41.0	8.33	8.53	8.59
Durable Goods	358.94	372.11	375.74	42.4	43.3	43.2	8.47	8.61	8.72
Lumber & Wood Products	227.13	246.43	241.13	39.5	42.2	40.8	5.75	5.84	5.91
Furniture & Fixtures	279.89	292.11	279.49	40.2	40.8	39.7	7.16	7.16	7.04
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc.	523.80	538.70	501.52	45.4	46.4	44.5	11.04	11.61	11.27
Primary Metal Industries	447.26	421.04	502.93	41.8	42.7	44.0	10.70	9.86	11.43
Fabricated Metal Products	381.80	385.42	391.09	41.4	40.4	41.1	9.16	9.47	9.54
Machinery	341.55	352.82	355.68	41.4	40.8	41.0	8.25	8.69	8.68
Instruments & Related Prod.	343.61	353.46	360.71	41.7	41.3	41.7	8.24	8.60	8.65
Nondurable Goods	327.98	331.69	327.64	41.1	41.0	40.7	7.98	8.09	8.05
Food & Kindred Products	330.44	336.10	343.62	40.2	40.7	41.6	8.22	8.26	8.26
Textile Mill Products	259.53	275.22	278.56	41.0	41.7	41.7	6.33	6.60	6.68
Apparel Products	193.78	198.63	201.29	37.7	37.8	37.6	5.14	5.26	5.38
Paper & Allied Products	440.16	490.23	487.39	41.6	46.6	43.7	10.10	10.52	10.70
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	444.22	432.28	449.21	41.5	40.4	41.7	10.68	10.70	10.77
Rubber & Misc. Plastics	405.79	424.16	378.73	43.4	44.8	42.2	9.35	9.84	8.92
Leather & Leather Products	238.63	252.60	247.52	41.5	42.1	41.6	5.73	6.00	5.95

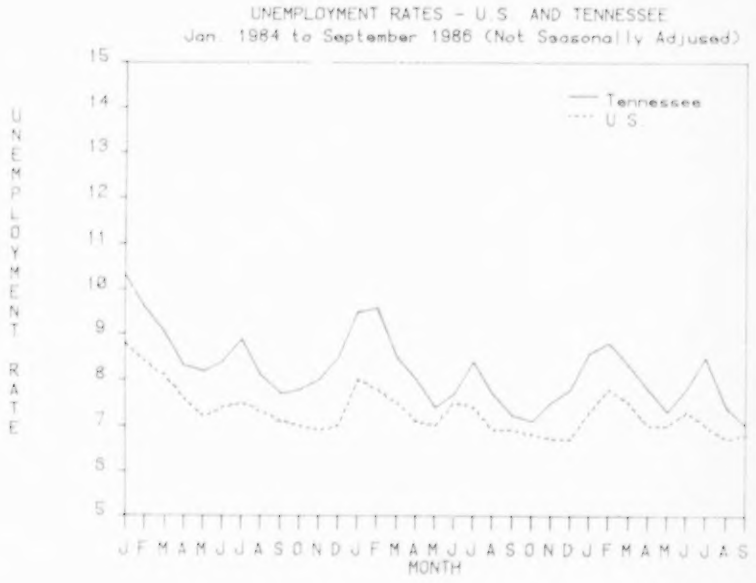
STATE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

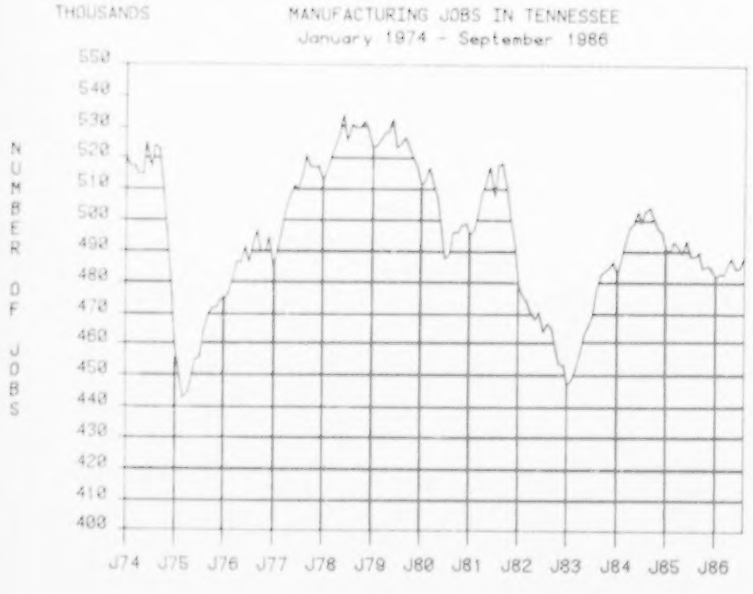
CLAIMS	September 1985	August 1986	September 1986
Initial Claims	28,539	32,875	34,181
Continued Weeks Claimed	151,899	157,430	161,197
Nonmonetary Determinations	2,784	2,640	2,694
Appeals Decisions	1,065	964	847

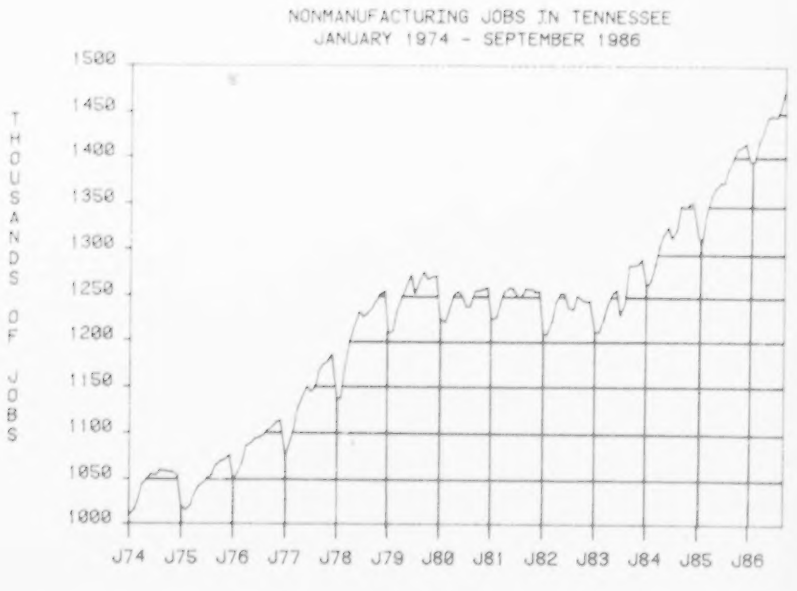
BENEFITS			
Avg. # People Drawing Benefits	31,914	35,523	33,410
Amount Paid	$11,906,056	$12,808,653	$12,905,848
Benefit Weeks Paid	136,423	138,695	142,648
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$93	$92	$94
First Payments	9,016	10,780	10,491
Final Payments	3,201	3,240	3,332
Average Weeks Duration	12	12	12
Trust Fund Balance	$362,675,345	$425,453,761	$414,299,401

STATEWIDE


TENNESSEE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1984, 1985, and 1986 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
16
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
4
1986
1985
1984
JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC
MONTH


UNEMPLOYMENT RATES - U.S. AND TENNESSEE
Jan. 1984 to September 1986 (Not Seasonally Adjused)
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
15
14
13
12
11
10
9
8
7
6
5
Tennessee
U.S.
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S
MONTH


THOUSANDS
MANUFACTURING JOBS IN TENNESSEE
January 1974 - September 1986
NUMBER OF JOBS
550
540
530
520
510
500
490
480
470
460
450
440
430
420
410
400
J74 J75 J76 J77 J78 J79 J80 J81 J82 J83 J84 J85 J86


NONMANUFACTURING JOBS IN TENNESSEE
JANUARY 1974 - SEPTEMBER 1986
THOUSANDS OF JOBS
1500
1450
1400
1350
1300
1250
1200
1150
1100
1050
1000
J74 J75 J76 J77 J78 J79 J80 J81 J82 J83 J84 J85 J86

CHATTANOOGA MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	September 1985	August 1986	September 1986	Net Change Sept. 1985 to Sept. 1986	Net Change Aug. 1986 to Sept. 1986
TOTAL	182.0	176.6	181.2	-0.8	+4.6
Manufacturing	43.6	43.3	43.4	-0.2	+0.1
Durable Goods	17.4	16.7	16.7	-0.7	0.0
Lumber & Wood Products	0.7	0.6	0.6	-0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.5	1.7	1.7	+0.2	0.0
Primary Metal Industries	4.0	3.8	3.8	-0.2	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	4.6	4.0	4.0	-0.6	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.3	1.9	1.9	-0.4	0.0
All Other Durable Goods	4.4	4.7	4.7	+0.3	0.0
Nondurable Goods	26.2	26.6	26.7	+0.5	+0.1
Food & Kindred Products	6.0	6.7	6.8	+0.8	+0.1
Textile Mill Products	11.0	11.1	10.8	-0.2	-0.3
Knitting Mills	2.5	2.6	2.4	-0.1	0.0
Apparel Products	1.2	1.3	1.5	+0.3	+0.2
Paper & Allied Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	3.0	2.8	2.8	-0.2	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	1.5	1.3	1.2	-0.3	+0.1
Nonmanufacturing	138.4	133.3	137.8	-0.6	+4.5
Mining	1.0	1.1	1.1	+0.1	0.0
Construction	6.4	7.0	7.3	+0.9	+0.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	8.1	8.0	7.9	-0.2	-0.1
Trade	39.9	38.3	38.6	-1.3	+0.3
Wholesale Trade	10.2	10.1	10.1	-0.1	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	6.2	6.0	6.0	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.0	4.1	4.1	+0.1	0.0
Retail Trade	29.7	28.2	28.5	-1.2	+0.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	10.6	11.4	11.3	+0.7	-0.1
Services	42.2	38.8	40.5	-1.7	+1.7
Government	30.1	28.7	31.1	+1.0	+2.4
Federal	8.4	8.6	8.6	+0.2	0.0
State & Local	21.8	20.1	22.5	+0.7	+2.4
State	4.8	4.5	4.8	0.0	+0.3
Local	17.0	15.6	17.7	+0.7	+2.1

Includes Hamilton, Marion, and Sequatchie Counties in Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, and Walker Counties in Georgia.

* Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Chattanooga unemployment rate decreased two-tenths of a percentage point to 6.1 percent. Nonagricultural employment increased by 4,600 jobs over the month but decreased by 800 over the year. Manufacturing has remained stable, increasing slightly over the month (+100) and decreasing by 200 jobs from a year ago. Nonmanufacturing increased by 4,600 over the month but has decreased by 600 jobs over the year. The largest increases occurred in services (+1,700) and state and local government (+2,400) due to the reopening of public and private schools.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

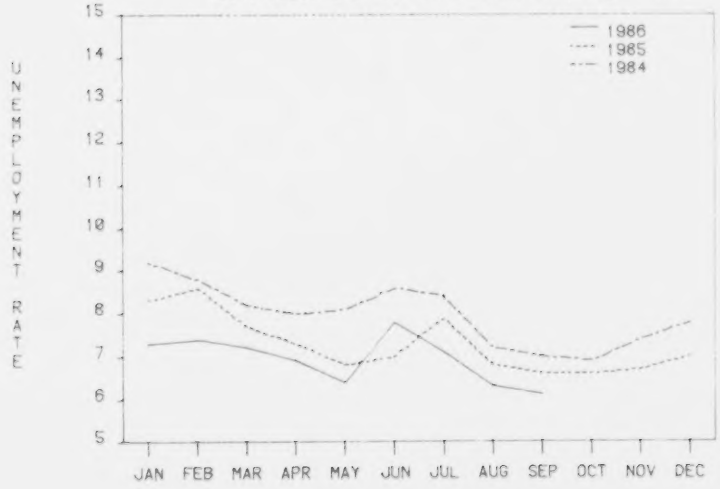
July 1, 1986 through September 30, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	3,758	1,845	980	508
Testing	465	359	99	32
Placed in Training	1	1	1	0
Nonagricultural Placement	1,329	651	636	156
Counseling	77	25	28	24

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
All Manufacturing	308.90	318.86	311.36	42.2	41.9	40.7	7.32	7.61	7.65
Durable Goods	347.70	361.50	356.13	43.3	41.6	40.7	8.03	8.69	8.75
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc.	408.75	377.99	357.63	47.2	40.6	39.0	8.66	9.31	9.17
Iron & Steel Foundries	364.42	399.47	423.65	40.9	43.0	45.0	8.91	9.29	9.41
Fabricated Metal Products	396.58	400.16	390.87	42.1	41.0	38.7	9.42	9.76	10.10
Machinery, Except Elect.	398.27	546.00	481.30	48.1	52.0	44.4	8.28	10.50	10.84
Nondurable Goods	285.38	291.48	282.58	41.6	42.0	40.6	6.86	6.94	6.96
Textile Mill Products	256.11	263.14	242.49	42.9	44.6	41.1	5.97	5.90	5.90
Knitting Mills	226.63	229.91	226.70	42.6	41.5	40.7	5.32	5.54	5.57
Paper & Allied Products	422.59	547.88	521.70	45.1	53.4	51.5	9.37	10.26	10.13
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	452.23	410.01	400.90	41.0	38.9	38.4	11.03	10.54	10.44

CHATTANOOGA MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1984, 1985, and 1986 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



JOHNSON CITY, KINGSPORT AND BRISTOL MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)*

INDUSTRY	September 1985	August 1986	September 1986	Net Change Sept. 1985 to Sept. 1986	Net Change Aug. 1986 to Sept. 1986
TOTAL	151.7	151.5	153.3	+1.6	+1.8
Manufacturing	51.5	51.1	51.2	-0.3	+0.1
Durable Goods	20.3	19.1	19.4	-0.9	+0.3
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.6	1.7	1.7	+0.1	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	2.2	2.0	2.1	-0.1	+0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	2.7	2.3	2.3	-0.4	0.0
Machinery and Trans. Equipment	9.9	9.4	9.5	-0.4	+0.1
All Other Durable Goods	3.9	3.9	3.8	-0.1	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	31.2	31.8	31.8	+0.6	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	2.3	2.3	2.3	+0.1	0.0
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.7	2.7	+0.1	0.0
Apparel Products	6.7	6.1	6.3	+0.6	+0.2
Paper & Allied Products and Printing, Publishing, & Allied	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.3	16.6	16.4	+0.1	-0.2
Nonmanufacturing	100.2	100.4	102.1	+1.9	+1.7
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	5.6	5.6	5.6	-0.0	0.0
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	5.6	5.6	5.7	+0.1	+0.1
Trade	32.9	34.0	34.1	+1.2	+0.1
Wholesale Trade	6.1	6.1	6.0	-0.1	-0.1
Retail Trade	26.8	28.0	28.1	+1.3	+0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	4.6	4.7	4.7	+0.1	0.0
Services	24.5	24.8	24.9	+0.4	+0.1
Government	25.9	25.6	27.0	+1.1	+1.4
Federal	4.2	4.1	4.1	-0.1	0.0
State & Local	21.8	21.4	23.0	+1.2	+1.6
State	5.2	4.6	5.2	0.0	+0.6
Local	16.6	16.8	17.7	+1.1	+0.9

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington County, Scott County, and Bristol City in Virginia.

* Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Tri-Cities MSA unemployment rate decreased four-tenths of a percentage point to 6.3 percent. Nonagricultural employment increased by 1,800 jobs over the month and by 1,600 over the year. Manufacturing has remained stable, increasing slightly over the month (+100) and decreasing by 300 jobs from a year ago. Nonmanufacturing increased by 1,700 over the month and by 1,900 jobs over the year. The largest increase over the month occurred in state and local government due to the reopening of schools.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

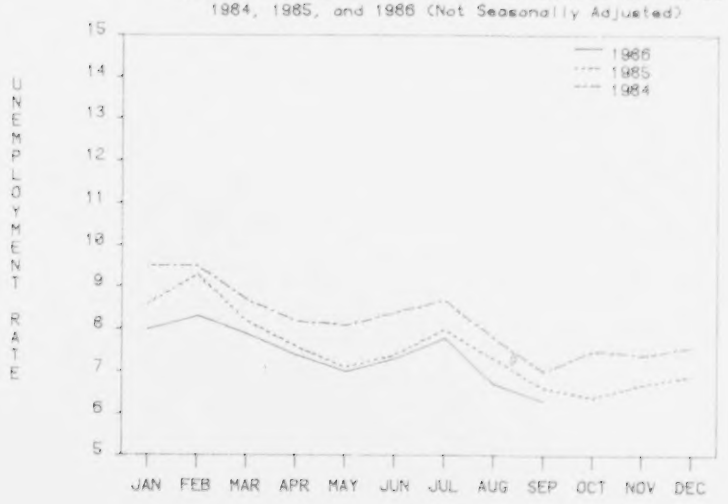
July 1, 1986 through September 30, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	4,996	2,485	161	506
Testing	61	51	5	0
Placed in Training	11	2	0	9
Nonagricultural Placement	2,097	933	158	259
Counseling	14	3	0	7

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average weekly Earnings			Average weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
All Manufacturing	388.89	392.16	383.66	43.5	43.0	42.3	8.94	9.12	9.07
Durable Goods	355.34	343.37	323.70	43.6	43.3	41.5	8.15	7.93	7.80
Fabricated Metal Prod.	416.10	369.98	352.38	43.8	41.9	42.0	9.50	8.83	8.39
Machinery & Trans. Equip.	370.96	347.11	319.20	43.9	42.8	40.1	8.45	8.11	7.96
Nondurable Goods	412.38	422.57	420.30	43.5	42.9	42.8	9.48	9.85	9.82
Food & Kindred Products	379.63	365.04	389.23	47.1	43.2	43.2	8.06	8.45	9.01
Apparel Products	261.61	226.18	216.83	46.8	45.6	45.4	5.59	4.96	4.82

JOHNSON CITY-KINGSPORT-BRISTOL MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1984, 1985, and 1986 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



KNOXVILLE MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)*

INDUSTRY	September 1985	August 1986	September 1986	Net Change Sept. 1985 to Sept. 1986	Net Change Aug. 1986 to Sept. 1986
TOTAL	341.1	340.6	345.4	+4.3	+4.8
Manufacturing	69.1	67.8	67.8	-1.3	+0.0
Durable Goods	38.5	37.4	37.6	-0.9	+0.2
Lumber & Wood Products	1.6	1.6	1.5	-0.1	-0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	1.9	1.7	1.7	-0.2	0.0
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Concrete	1.6	1.5	1.5	-0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.6	2.5	2.4	-0.1	-0.1
All Other Durable Goods	30.8	30.1	30.5	-0.3	+0.4
Nondurable Goods	30.6	30.4	30.3	-0.3	-0.1
Food & Kindred Products	4.7	3.9	3.9	-0.8	0.0
Textile Mill Products	2.4	2.9	2.9	0.5	0.0
Apparel Products	2.7	2.6	2.8	+0.1	+0.2
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	2.7	2.6	2.6	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.0	2.9	-0.2	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	182.2	181.2	185.6	+3.4	+4.4
Mining	1.8	1.6	1.6	-0.2	0.0
Construction	11.4	11.6	11.9	+0.5	+0.3
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	8.7	8.8	8.8	+0.1	0.0
Trade	56.0	56.3	56.3	+0.3	0.0
Wholesale Trade	13.3	13.1	13.4	0.0	+0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	8.8	8.6	8.7	-0.1	+0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.5	4.5	4.6	+0.1	+0.1
Retail Trade	42.7	43.2	43.0	+0.3	-0.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	9.1	8.1	8.3	-0.8	+0.2
Services	48.9	50.9	50.8	+1.9	-0.1
Government	46.4	45.9	49.9	+3.5	+4.0
Federal	7.4	7.3	7.8	+0.4	+0.5
State & Local	39.0	38.6	42.1	+3.1	+3.5
State	17.8	18.2	18.5	+0.7	+0.3
Local	21.2	20.4	23.7	+2.5	+3.3

Includes Anderson, Blount, Grainger, Jefferson, Knox, Sevier, and Union Counties.

* Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Knoxville MSA unemployment rate decreased three-tenths of a percentage point to 6.6 percent. Nonagricultural employment increased by 4,600 jobs over the month and by 4,100 over the year. Manufacturing increased slightly over the month (+200) but decreased by 1,300 jobs over the year. Nonmanufacturing increased by 4,400 jobs over the month and 5,400 over the year. The largest increase over the month occurred in government due to schools reopening and TVA hiring.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

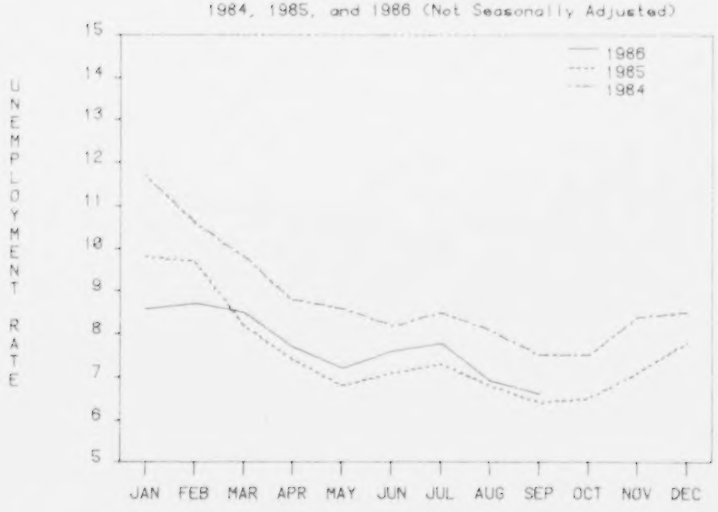
July 1, 1986 through September 30, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	5,438	2,515	536	854
Testing	287	164	42	29
Placed in Training	12	8	1	1
Nonagricultural Placement	2,416	998	382	434
Counseling	109	50	20	40

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
All Manufacturing	366.95	347.33	368.83	41.0	40.2	40.4	8.95	8.64	9.13
Durable Goods	442.85	402.98	441.86	41.7	40.5	40.8	10.62	9.95	10.83
Stone, Clay, Glass, & Conc.	381.94	309.88	316.50	43.6	35.7	37.5	8.76	8.68	8.44
Machinery, Except Elect.	364.56	423.66	396.46	41.1	46.1	44.1	8.87	9.19	8.99
Nondurable Goods	270.68	276.61	278.50	40.1	39.8	39.9	6.75	6.95	6.98
Food & Kindred Products	278.63	262.99	283.82	42.8	40.9	41.8	6.51	6.43	6.79
Textile Mill Products	221.00	251.55	244.86	40.7	43.9	42.0	5.43	5.73	5.83
Apparel Products	237.60	243.29	247.54	38.2	37.2	38.2	6.22	6.54	6.48

KNOXVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1984, 1985, and 1986 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



MEMPHIS MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands) *

INDUSTRY	September 1985	August 1986	September 1986	Net Change Sept. 1985 to Sept. 1986	Net Change Aug. 1986 to Sept. 1986
TOTAL	389.2	388.4	391.8	+2.6	+3.4
Manufacturing	92.3	91.2	91.3	-1.0	+0.1
Durable Goods	22.5	22.1	22.4	-0.1	+0.3
Lumber & Wood Products	2.6	2.8	2.8	+0.2	0.0
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	-0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	2.5	1.9	2.0	-0.5	+0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	5.1	4.9	4.9	-0.2	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.9	3.9	3.8	-0.1	-0.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery	2.5	2.6	2.7	+0.2	+0.1
All Other Durable Goods	5.9	6.0	6.2	+0.3	+0.2
Nondurable Goods	29.8	29.1	28.9	-0.9	-0.2
Food & Kindred Products	8.2	7.8	7.8	-0.4	0.0
Bakery Products	1.4	1.2	1.2	-0.2	0.0
Apparel Products	1.9	1.8	2.0	+0.1	+0.2
Paper & Allied Products	6.1	5.9	5.8	-0.3	-0.1
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	4.7	4.8	4.7	0.0	-0.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	6.7	6.6	6.6	-0.1	0.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	296.9	297.2	300.5	+3.6	+3.3
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Construction	18.1	18.2	18.4	+0.3	+0.2
Trans., Communication, & Utilities	32.6	33.7	34.1	+1.5	+0.4
Trade	108.2	108.1	108.2	0.0	+0.1
Wholesale Trade	35.1	34.9	34.9	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	21.7	21.5	21.5	-0.2	0.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.4	13.4	13.4	0.0	0.0
Retail Trade	73.1	73.2	73.3	+0.2	+0.1
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	22.8	23.2	23.3	+0.5	+0.1
Services	88.2	88.4	88.6	+0.4	+0.2
Government	66.3	65.5	67.9	+1.6	+2.4
Federal	16.5	16.4	16.7	+0.2	+0.3
State & Local	49.8	49.1	51.2	+1.4	+2.1
State	13.1	12.6	13.4	+0.3	+0.8
Local	36.7	36.5	37.8	+1.1	+1.3

Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties in Tennessee and Crittendon County in Arkansas.

* Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultutal wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Memphis MSA unemployment rate decreased two-tenths of a percentage point to 6.2 percent. Nonagricultural employment increased by 3,400 jobs over the month and by 2,600 over the year. Manufacturing has remained stable, increasing slightly over the month (+100) and decreasing by 100 over the year. Nonmanufacturing increased by 3,300 jobs over the month and by 3,600 from a year ago. The largest increase over the month occurred in state and local government due to the reopening of schools.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

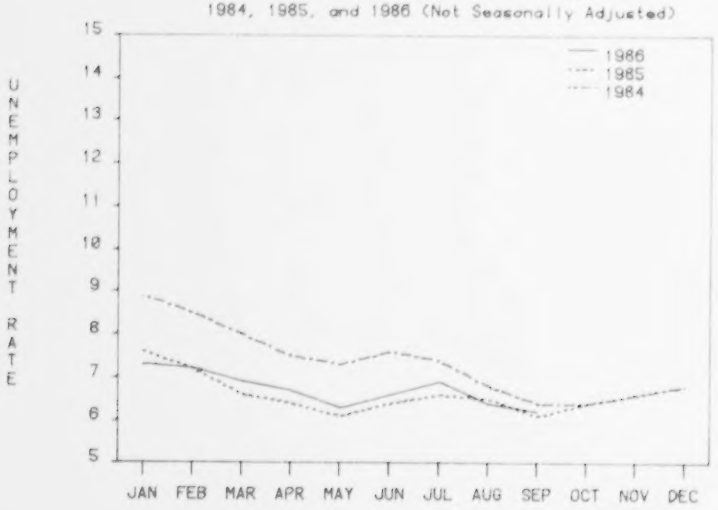
July 1, 1986 through September 30, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	8,919	4,348	5,115	1,060
Testing	449	403	316	16
Placed in Training	199	53	173	11
Nonagricultural Placement	2,786	1,096	1,722	502
Counseling	333	220	237	61

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
All Manufacturing	378.45	370.13	369.28	43.4	42.3	42.3	8.72	8.75	8.73
Durable Goods	335.75	352.35	342.66	43.1	43.5	42.2	7.79	8.10	8.12
Lumber & Wood Products	219.87	216.68	202.45	41.8	40.2	37.7	5.26	5.39	5.37
Furniture & Fixtures	212.81	231.57	214.49	37.4	41.5	39.5	5.69	5.58	5.43
Nondurable Goods	416.02	385.93	394.32	43.7	41.1	42.4	9.52	9.39	9.30
Food & Kindred Products	410.66	378.92	380.03	42.6	40.7	41.9	9.64	9.31	9.07
Paper & Allied Products	461.07	470.85	477.44	47.0	47.8	46.9	9.81	9.85	10.18
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	531.07	467.60	500.52	46.1	40.0	43.0	11.52	11.69	11.64

MEMPHIS MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1984, 1985, and 1986 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



NASHVILLE MSA

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT* (In thousands)

INDUSTRY	September 1985	August 1986	September 1986	Net Change Sept. 1985 to Sept. 1986	Net Change Aug. to Sept. 1986
TOTAL	639.	638.9	645.6	+6.	+6.7
Manufacturing	90.	90.5	90.5	+0.	+0.
Durable Goods	53.	53.3	53.3	+0.	+0.
Lumber & Wood Products	2.	2.	2.	+0.	+0.
Furniture & Fixtures	2.	2.	2.	+0.	+0.
Fabricated Metal Products	5.	5.	5.	+0.	+0.
Machinery	14.	13.	13.	-1.	-0.
Transportation Equipment	14.	14.	14.	+0.	+0.
All Other Durable Goods	14.	14.	14.	+0.	+0.
Nondurable Goods	36.	36.	36.	+0.	+0.
Food & Kindred Products	5.	5.	5.	+0.	+0.
Textile Mill Products	1.	1.	1.	+0.	+0.
Apparel Products	5.	5.	5.	+0.	+0.
Printing, Publishing, & Allied Ind.	11.	11.	11.	+0.	+0.
Petroleum and Rubber	4.	4.	4.	+0.	+0.
Leather & Leather Products	1.	1.	1.	+0.	+0.
All Other Nondurable Goods	5.	5.	5.	+0.	+0.
Nonmanufacturing	536.	536.	542.	+6.	+6.
Mining	1.	1.	1.	+0.	+0.
Construction	26.	26.	26.	+0.	+0.
Transp., Communication, & Utilities	31.	31.	31.	+0.	+0.
Trade	103.	103.	105.	+2.	+2.
Wholesale Trade	17.	17.	17.	+0.	+0.
Wholesale Durable Goods	10.	10.	10.	+0.	+0.
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	7.	7.	7.	+0.	+0.
Retail Trade	86.	86.	88.	+2.	+2.
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	29.	29.	29.	+0.	+0.
Services & Miscellaneous	93.	93.	96.	+3.	+3.
Government	93.	93.	98.	+5.	+5.
Federal	9.	9.	9.	+0.	+0.
State & Local	84.	84.	89.	+5.	+5.
State	22.	22.	23.	+1.	+1.
Local	62.	62.	66.	+4.	+4.

Includes Cheatham, Davidson, Dickson, Robertson, Rutherford, Sumner, Williamson, and Wilson counties.

* Data includes all full and part-time nonagricultural wage and salary employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay week which includes the 12th of the month. This is a count of jobs by place of work. Agricultural workers, proprietors, self-employed persons, workers in private households, and unpaid family workers are excluded.

Numbers may not add due to rounding.

The Nashville MSA unemployment rate decreased by two-tenths of a percentage point to 4.6 percent. Nonagricultural employment increased by 6,600 over the month and by 5,700 over the year. Manufacturing increased by 500 jobs over the month with the largest increase reported in transportation equipment due to expansions by two employers. Nonmanufacturing increased by 6,100 jobs over the month with the largest increases reported in services (+2,700) and state and local government (+4,500) due to the reopening of schools.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

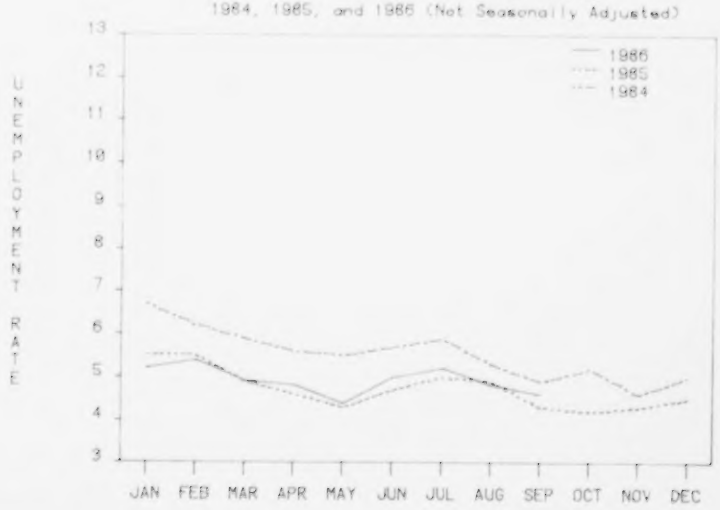
July 1, 1986 through September 30, 1986

	TOTAL	FEMALE	NON-WHITE	VETERAN
New Applications	10,580	5,250	2,835	1,073
Testing	313	126	81	73
Placed in Training	386	264	231	24
Nonagricultural Placement	5,222	2,244	2,157	667
Counseling	194	71	55	54

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986	Sept. 1986
All Manufacturing	371.33	387.99	383.11	40.1	40.5	40.2	9.26	9.58	9.53
Durable Goods	379.86	410.10	405.67	39.0	39.7	39.5	9.74	10.33	10.27
Nondurable Goods	355.72	350.70	344.03	41.8	41.3	41.4	8.51	8.41	8.31
Food & Kindred Products	341.83	397.84	388.45	36.8	42.2	42.5	8.81	9.38	9.14
Printing & Publishing	416.02	410.31	416.84	42.8	42.3	42.0	9.72	9.70	9.92

NASHVILLE MSA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1984, 1985, and 1986 (Not Seasonally Adjusted)



U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

News

For release
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October 23, 1986

SEPTEMBER 1986

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
TELEPHONE: 404-347-4416

Group	All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers			All urban consumers			Wage earners & clerical workers		
	UNITED STATES 1/	Unadjusted percent change to Sept. 1986 from		UNITED STATES 1/	Unadjusted percent change to Sept. 1986 from		MIAMI 2/	Unadjusted percent change to Sept. 1986 from		MIAMI 2/	Unadjusted percent change to Sept. 1986 from	
		Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986		Sept. 1985	Aug. 1986		Sept. 1985	July 1986		Sept. 1985	July 1986
All items	330.2	1.8	0.5	324.9	1.4	0.5	174.3	0.5	1.8	174.5	0	1.7
All items (1957-59=100)	164.1	-	-	377.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and beverages	315.1	4.3	0.2	315.0	4.4	0.2	166.4	4.1	5.1	172.6	4.5	4.3
Food	323.2	4.3	0.2	322.8	4.4	0.2	167.3	4.1	5.4	173.4	4.5	4.5
Food at home	309.0	4.5	0	307.5	4.6	0.1	162.0	5.1	2.4	165.4	5.4	2.5
Food away from home	363.3	3.8	0.4	366.6	3.9	0.4	177.8	2.3	11.2	192.1	2.7	8.8
Alcoholic beverages	240.4	4.8	0.1	243.4	4.6	0.2	151.0	4.4	- 0.8	156.7	3.7	- 0.9
Housing	363.7	2.8	0.4	356.6	2.7	0.3	177.2	- 0.5	1.3	177.4	- 0.7	1.3
Shelter	407.6	5.4	0.6	395.2	5.4	0.6	186.6	0.4	0.9	188.5	0.4	0.9
Renters' costs 3/ 4/	123.6	5.6	0.6	110.9	5.6	0.5	108.8	0.6	0.5	104.9	0.4	0.3
Rent, residential	283.2	5.8	0.5	282.2	5.8	0.5	164.5	0.4	0.4	164.5	0.4	0.4
Apparel and upkeep	212.1	1.2	2.5	211.0	1.1	2.5	145.2	1.0	0.1	146.3	1.0	- 0.1
Transportation	302.2	- 5.5	0.3	301.8	- 6.0	0.3	174.9	- 6.7	- 0.8	173.6	- 7.7	- 0.6
Medical care	439.7	7.7	0.5	437.1	7.6	0.5	207.4	9.4	3.5	206.3	9.3	3.6
Entertainment	275.3	3.2	0.2	270.0	3.2	0.3	137.2	2.1	0.5	145.9	0.6	- 0.3
Other goods & services	353.3	6.0	2.0	347.5	5.7	1.4	203.6	7.7	4.0	193.5	7.5	3.4
Purchasing power of the dollar: 1967=$1.00	$.303	- 1.6	- 0.3	$.308	- 1.3	- 0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
1957-59=$1.00	$.260	-	-	$.265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
November 1977=$1.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	$.574	- 0.3	- 1.7	$.573	0	- 1.7

NOTE: Beginning with release of the CPI for January 1987 on February 27, the Bureau will introduce revised versions of the current CPI's for both All Urban Consumers and for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers. The Revised CPI's will reflect more current population and spending patterns and numerous technical enhancements. Further information about the revision is available upon request.

NOTE: Starting in 1987, the frequency of publication for the Atlanta indexes will be changed from bimonthly to semiannual. Because they are based on smaller samples, local area indexes are subject to substantially more sampling and other measurement error than national indexes. BLS strongly urges users to consider the use of national indexes in escalator agreements.

1/ 1967=100
2/ November 1977=100
3/ United States base year is December 1982 for CPI-U; December 1984 for CPI-W.
4/ Miami base year is November 1982 for CPI-U; November 1984 for CPI-W.

Department of Employment Security, June 1986, Publications Auth. No. 333068; 2,000 copies, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor. This document was promulgated at a cost of $0.30 per copy. For further information, contact Research and Statistics Division, Department of Employment Security, 519 Cordell Hull Bldg., Nashville, TN 37219. (615) 741-1729.

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